The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,605.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8

Forth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

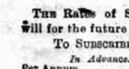
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Corfe, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

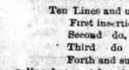
The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, on THURSDAY, the 7th September 1876, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagiry, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where indu cement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked for tnightly by the steamers on this line in connexion from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messagerie Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

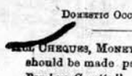
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, 1876, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S.W Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

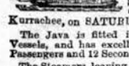
The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th September 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	26	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

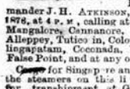
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay July 1876.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CALLING AT COMPTA IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS OFFER EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.



THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Bees, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY, the 5th September, at 4 P. M., from the Apollo Bunder, leaving Goa every SATURDAY MORNING:—

Hurnee. Vingorla.
Rutnagherry. Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street, or Khoja Moola, Mandvie.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 8 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.	
CATHAY	2,932	450	R. T. Dundas	8th	Southampton.
SUMATRA	2,468	450	J. C. Almond	18th	Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	J. D. Steward	22nd	Southampton, Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	3,726	450	G. J. Babot	2nd	Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,984	450	D. Reynoldson	9th	So'n. hampton.
ZAMBESI	2,431	370	A. Symons	16th	Suez, &c.
ASSAM	3 033	500	G. F. Cates	23rd	Southampton.
THIBET	2,591	400	C. H. Eastley	30th	Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Musagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Musagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 18th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Musagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain I. Reeves, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after suneet on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2377	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2229	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.'
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 15 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars app'y to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Neat Household Furniture, Brougham, Bay Horse, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, (opposite Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Esq.)

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, at 1 P. M., all the neat household furniture, &c., the property of H. E. Jacomb, Esq., (leaving Bombay.)

At 2 P.M. (if not previously disposed of) one English built double-seated brougham with a serviceable Australian Bay mare, and a set of harness. A large bird cage filled with fowls, &c.

The property will be on view for two days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following:—

Ball thread, printing paper, padlocks, right caps and eau de cologne.

On Account of the Concern.

1 Second hand mail phaeton convertible into waggonette.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

1 bale grey madapolams.
5 ,, grey shirtings, 84 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Young and Co. and by order of Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.

88 bolts of canvass.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the stock in-trade of the late Hassum Munjee will be resumed THIS DAY at or about 1 o'clock P.M., commencing with lot No. 361. It will comprise plated spoons and forks, table ornaments, kerosine oil table lamps, chandeliers, hanging argand lustres, globe lamps, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1876.

NOTICES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co.,
ARMY, SHIPPING AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Offer particular advantages, as all benefit of discount allowed by the trade is given to the Purchaser, a small Commission alone being charged. Banking in all its branches. Wines supplied to Messes and Clubs. Insurances effected. Boxes, &c., Shipped to all parts.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co., 122, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

A. NORRINGTON & Co., 34, Great St. Helens, E. C., London, Merchants, dealing in Iron, Oils and New Copper, Spelter and all Metals, Oil Boiler Plated, Horse Shoes, Wire Rope, Cart Tyres, etc.—The above firm is anxious to correspond with a first-class House, well acquainted with the Metal Trade.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.
STAR COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS,
AND
IL TROVATORE!
BURLESQUE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED AT THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY.
GOLD FOR INDIA:
OR
REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.
BY
LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'S MINT.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA will start at 12 NOON TO-DAY. Passengers are REQUESTED to be on Board in good time. A Steam Launch flying the Company's Flag will ply between the Steamer and the Apollo Bunder from 7 A. M. until the Steamer starts for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents Anchor Line.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. EUROPA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, for the PATETI HOLIDAYS, and on THURSDAY, the 28th, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—WANTED A COMPETENT ENGINEER to take charge of the Engine, &c., of a Cotton Mill in Bombay. Applications stating terms and address in full, and references, if any, with Copies of Testimonials should be forwarded on or before the 12th instant to the Secretaries of the above Company.

ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈની કું.
KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th September 1876.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHARHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September 1876, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Reports and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ending 31st December 1875 and 30th June 1876 respectively.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are re-eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September 1876.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 13th September 1876, both days inclusive.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of September, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive the DIRECTORS' REPORT, DECLARE a DIVIDEND and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

The SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 20th instant inclusive.

Calcutta, 2nd September 1876.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	15 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	31 4 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY:
Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
Agents—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

TAUNUS MINERAL WATER.—Prices reduced to Rs. 3 as. 8 Pints, Rs. 5 Quarts. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Agents.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., Kolhapore.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING at moderate terms are proffered to any young Gentleman wishing to reside with a Private Family. Apply to "H. L.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;
Worked Gold or Jewelled,
Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Rs. 60 to 502.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs; in cases complete, at
Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at
Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs.
Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,
from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns
Rs. 17, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150, 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at
Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at per pair,
Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links,
at
Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

EARRINGS.

All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape	Rs. 14 to 80
Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c.	Rs. 20 to 80
For dress and evening wear, handsomely set with Gems	Rs. 47 to 120
For Children, pretty patterns all gold or with stones	Rs. 10 to 25
Ear Buttons, of all gold and secured in the ear by a screw and nut are now very fashionable from	Rs. 10 per pair

BROOCHES.

All Gold for morning wear	Rs. 20 to 70
For dress, enamelled and set with gems, more or less valuable	Rs. 35 to 100
Of fancy designs for Badminton, Croquet, Archery, and Rifle Prizes	Rs. 50 to 100
For mourning black enamelled with appropriate emblems and monograms, and recess for portrait or hair	Rs. 25 to 75
Scotch Pebble, Agate and Malachite Silver mounted	Rs. 10 to 35
Florence and Roman Mosaic	Rs. 30 to 70

BRACELETS.

All Gold Band Bracelets	Rs. 50 to 100
All Gold Bracelets with ornamental Fronts	Rs. 50 to 300
All Gold Bracelets flexible jointed like the "Calcutta"	Rs. 100 to 300
Gem Bracelets inexpensive set with Pearls, Corals Turquoises and small rubies, Emeralds, diamond, &c. and others decorated with enamel in colors	Rs. 65 to 300
"Souvenir" Bracelets; the design of this is a flat jointed band, carved with the motto and folding up as a book locket, in all Gold 250; in Gems	Rs. 400

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. invite attention to their large and choice *Stock* OF *Coatings, Whip Cords, Trowserings, Riding Cords, Vestings, Shetland Spuns, &c.*

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marsella Vest	8 8

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 50 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad cloth	Rs. 45 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25	0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Parsamatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Best Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	25 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 0

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	5 8
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy striped Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	27 4
White Doe Racing Breeches	20 0
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	14 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3 8

Patterns with Instructions, for Self-measurement, free on application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 5 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Phot

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 5TH SEPT. 1876.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday with sales amounting to 12,000 bales of which 2,000 were Surats. Prices on the spot are unchanged with the exception of Good Fair Meohine-Ginned Broach, which is quoted 1/16d. per lb. higher. To arrive F. G. F. Dhollera with a G.F. clause May shipment via Cape is quoted at 4¼d. per lb. G. F. Tinnivelly September-October shipment at 4 13/16d. per lb. and G. F. Westerns August-September shipment at 4¼d. per lb. Quotations from New York show an advance of ¼ cent. in Middling Uplands on the spot and also for futures. The stock of Cotton in Havre is reported by Reuter to be 160,000 bales including 31,000 bales East Indian descriptions; the price there for Oomrawuttee has declined 2 francs. This morning's opening telegram states that the Liverpool market is steady, with probable sales 10,000 bales.

The Manchester Market continues very dull. In London the Coffee Market keeps steady at previous prices, and the quotations for Cocoanut Oil, Linseed and Rapeseed are also unchanged.

French Rentes and Consols are quoted at 106 and 95⅛ respectively, which are the same as Saturday's rates.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at an advance of 1/16 on our yesterday's closing quotations owing to the announcement through Reuter that only £350,000 will be offered at the next bidding for Council Bills, and that the price for Bar Silver has been raised to 51½d. per oz. The advance has been well maintained throughout the day and the market closes firm at our annexed quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 8d.	,,

THE SHARE MARKET continues steady. The only transactions reported are a few sales of Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip at previous rates.

IN COTTON there has been more doing, and there was a better demand at Colaba this morning than we have had for some time past. The sales only amount to a few hundred candies, as business was checked by the firmness of dealers who find a ready sale for their present small stocks to the local Mills who are buying very steadily.

Freights continue very quiet. The rate asked for Cotton per Trinacria (s) is still £1 12s. 6d. per ton. Wheat has been booked to-day in the Glamorgan (s) at £1 10s. per ton. For forward loading there is some enquiry for the Continent both by the Cape and Canal, but owners, as a rule, are unwilling to accept the rates offered by shippers, and there is consequently no business to report.

IN PIECE GOODS there is nothing new. Dealers' requirements are apparently amply supplied for the present.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nominal Value per share.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	Agra Bank	111
40,000	530	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
80,000	500	all	10 p. ct	Bank of Bombay	718½
10,000	500	all	2 do.	Bank of Madras	625
20,000	250	all	8 p. ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	$125	all	6 p. ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	5 p. ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
87,220	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	505

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,185
7,500	250	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	110
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	Mazgon Land	470
6,000	£ 400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	15 p. ct	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,250 xd.
20	2,000	1,100	35 p. ct	Albert Co., Kurrachee	890
100	500	all	10 p. c	Albert Ginning Co	650
750	2,375	2,300	35 p. ct	Apollo Press Co	960
177	1,000	all	60	Bellary	735 xd.
150	500	all	65 p. ct	Berar Company (New)	510
2,700	250	all	40	Ind. e Press Co	250
400	250	all	10 p. a	Broach Cotton Co	90
1,000	1,500	all	75 p. ct	Carwar Co	900
200	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	15
500	1,250	all	170 p. ct	Colaba Press Co	800
500	500	all	Nil	Dholera P. & G. Co	175
150	2,000	all	60	Ea. India Press Co	990
178	2,500	2,250	225	Egerton Co	6,650
200	500	all	35	French Press Co	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 p. ct	Imperial Press Co	410
2,198	400	350	65 p. ct	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	335
800	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,075
120	...	500	250 p. ct	Prince of W. Press	700
650	1,000	all	15 p. ct	Samoon's Press Co	660
400	850	75	671 p. ct	Scinde Press Co	405 xd.
148	1,000	925	175 p. ct	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,125
150	850	all	12 p. c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 xd
650	1,000	...	125 p. ct	Volkart's United Press Co	850

* For share for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

750	1,250	all	50 p. a.	Alexandra S. & W. Co	1,285
250	1,000	1,000	10 p. c.	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
800	2,500	all	40 p. a.	Allianse Spinning	2,675
20,000	100	50	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	80
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & F. Co.	1,165 xd.
930	1,000	all	60 p. a.	Bombay United	1,200
1,500	125	all	10	Brach Mills	150
9	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,070
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coalh S. & W. Co.	1,695
2,400	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
3 0	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,255
1,500	1,250	all	50 p. a.	Flamine S. & W. Co	1,290 x
1,400	1,000	all	80 p. a.	Great Eastern	1,250 xd.
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
875	1,000	all	10 p. ct	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,235
750	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	850
776	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,125
750	1,000	all	80 p. a.	Khandesh Spinning	1,085 xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,020
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,160
498	1000	all	75 p. a	Madras U. Spinning	1,210
0,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	35
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.	415
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,265
1,500	1,000	all	80 p. a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,405
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	340
990	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
1400	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	950
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.	425
1,000	625	all	592 p. a.	Oriental	830 xd.
1,000	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,025
650	1,000	all	50 p. a.	Soondersa Spinning	1,120
2,000	1,000	500	100 p. ct	Do. do 1/4 share	200
2500	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	1,020
1 50	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

* For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1500	16 p. ct	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,865
1,000	50	all	44 p. ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
750	1,000	all	90 p. ct	Bombay Saw Mills Co.	700
800	500	300	36 p. a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	220 xd.
1,150	200	100	8 p. ct	Malbar Company, Ld	70
1,000	500	all	4 p. a.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	32
1,000	500	all	8 p. ct	Treacher & Co	455
1,000	250	all	6 p. ct	Viegas Patent Slip Co	88

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Venetia (s)	Babot	Suez, Aug 25.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Khiva, for China, &c.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
2	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.
	Chyebassa (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—3 cases corks, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—3 cases candles, Esmael Mahamed and Co; 50 drums turpentine, Tyabally Surafally and Co; 75 casks palo ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Dorean s—8 cases silver, Tejpal Cama.
Cella s—208 bundles hoop iron, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—35 bales wool, B Canjee; 13 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee.
Glamorgan s—200 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandbhoy; 2,250 bags wheat, Seamra, Robarts and Co; 610 bags wheat, Jewraj Sewnaran; 54 bales cotton, Tejsey Vullubdass; 52 bales cotton, Godoo Prasjee; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales cotton, G Vindoe Lackhumsey; 1 bale cotton, H Days; 50 bales cotton, B Rashowjee; 615 bags Jubbulpore wheat, Razubally Ally Roza; 73 bales cotton, Roychund Deepchund.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—4 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co; 35 packages cloves, dattoe and 17 cases chundroos, Currimbhoy; 90 bags coffee, Vizbookundass Amersey; 100 bundles C horns, 5 cases fishmaws and 9 bales hides, Nanabhoy Allarakhia; 4 bales hides, Fazul Mesrally; 11 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 10 bales hides and skins, Dhurumsey Veljee; 5 cases fish, Abdulla; 1 case woollen chudders, T Fukeer Mahamed; 1 case Cashmere shawls, M Myadin; 16 bales hides, Shurrif Durvesh; 24 bales skins, Sir C Forbes and Co; 22 bales skins, Sir C Forbes and Co; 6 bales skins, Hajee Momed, Hajee Esmail; 956 bundles myrabolams, E Joo ub; 101 cwts moyeeboth, 16 cases olibanum, and 20 packages clove dates, Dhurumsey Veljee.

FOR HAVRE.

Megdalla—150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Cathay s—60 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Madras s—215 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Sumatra s—2,950 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Cathay s—195 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay s—245 bags skins, P and O Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Cathay s—31 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Cathay s—5 chests indigo, P and O Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Cathay s—1 robbins cardamoms, Comerbhoy Chandabhoy; 3 packages cardamom, M Misroe.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—10 packages byramole, Bundaully Sowjee; 70 packages raisin, Hiram Hassom; 56 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 12 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Pramdeegan, Lt Col, on Medl Cert, from Sea and Poona.
Jopp, Lieut, By Barrack Dept, on Medl Cert, from Poona.
Jobson, Surg Major, By A M D, on leave, from Baroda.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Fennick, Major, By Actg Asst Comsy General, on Medl Cert, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 5.

Mercer, Lieut, By 66th Regt, on duty, to Deesa.
Pringle, Lieut, By 86 Regt, on duty, to Deesa.
Stud, Lieut Col, by Staff Officer, on leave, to Poona.
Bingrie, Col, By 28th Regt, on leave, to Rajkote.
Wakefield, Major, By 83rd Regt, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Septemb r 2.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Chief Justice has, with the approval of H E the Gove Gen l in Council, appointed Mr E A Nott to officiate as Asst Registrar of the Court's Criminal Side, during the absence of Mr W R Fink, on leave, or until further orders.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Monement, 3rd grade clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Sec 1 , of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 24th July 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Capt W J W Muir, Political Agent in Harowtes and Tonk, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 17th Aug 1876.

Capt R H F Rennick, Offg 2nd in Command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is granted leave for o e month from the 20th Aug 1876, to visit Calcutta for the purpose of presenting himself for examination in Persian and Hindee.

Maj C H Clay, Comdt of the Deolie Irregular Force, to be in charge of the Office of the Political Agent, in Harowtee and Tonk, with effect from th afternoon of the 16th Aug 1876.

Mr Thomas Wilfred Reilly, Surveyor, 4th grade, for three months, from the 22nd inst, under Chapter VI Sect 21, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J O Hughes, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from such date as his services can be spared.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept Notification No 353, dated 8th Aug 1876, Lt R M Hy-lop, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

Privilege leave of absence for a period of one month is granted to Capt Clive, RE, Ex Engr, 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, from the 1st Oct 1876, or any subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Kedarnath Turfdor, Overseer, 1st grade, Morar Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to Suptdg Engr's Notification No 24, dated 11th July 1876, Lt S Grant, R E, Asst Engr, 2 d grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself of one month's privilege leave on the afternoon of the 14th Aug 1876.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J N Robinson, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Chenab Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th Aug 1876.

Mr C H Berry, Supervisor, 2nd grade, transferred from Punjab Northern State Railway to the Rajputana State Railway by Director of State Railways' Notification No 125, dated 27th July 1876, left this Railway on the forenoon of 15th Aug 1876.

Mr P C Gilhooly, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, transferred from Punjab Northern State Railway to the Sindia State Railway by Director of State Railways' Notification No 125, dated 29th July 1876, left this Railway on the forenoon of 14th Aug 1876.

HOLKAR AND NERMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr E Johnston, Ex Engr, 4th grade, reported his arrival at Mhow, on the afternoon of the 15th Aug 1876, from Ajmere.

Mr W G Gilchrist, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Barnagar Division, returned from the 1 ' one months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 35, d ted 22nd April 1876, on the 15th Aug 1876.

Lt W H Johnstone, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, returned from the one month's privilege leave granted him in Notification No 43, dated 10th June 1876, on the afternoon of the 16th Aug 1876, and assumed charge of the Bhugora Sub-Division, Ghat Division, from Mr W C L Floyd, Asst Engr, 1st grade.

With reference to Notification No 38, dated 9th May 1876, Mr W C L Floyd, Asst Engr, 1st grade, assumed charge of Roosa Sub-Division, Ghat Division, on the afternoon of the 16th Aug 1876, from Mr J E Howe, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Notification No 193 of 21st July 1876, Mr T J Dumayne, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, joined No 4, Haldibari Division, on the forenoon of 11th Aug.

Mr J H Scott, Asst Engr, 1st grade, No 1, Nator Division, availed himself of the leave granted him in Notification No 208, on the afternoon of 12th Aug 1876.

With reference to Govt of Bengal, General Dept, Notification No 1848 C S, dated 21st July 1876, Baboo Gopal Chunder Dass, Special Depy Collr, ceased to belong to the Estabt of the Northern Bengal State Railway, from the forenoon of the 24th July.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Govt of India, Notification No 364, dated 17th Aug 1876, Mr J C Oman, Accountant, 1st grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 24th inst.

Sergt W F Walker, Accountant, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Central Office to the Workshops Division of the Rajputana State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Sergt T Collier, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Meher Division, is granted twenty days' privilege leave from this on such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr P Dunnan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Reti Division, is granted three months' leave on three months' privilege leave from 1st Sept 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself

Mr P C Augier, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Sehwan Division, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, from 5th Aug 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr H C Graham, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Sehwan Division, is granted two months' privilege leave from 1st Oct 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

The following transfer has been made by the Suptdg Engr, Upper Scinde Division :—

Mr W Monies, Engr Apprentice, from the Ghatki to the Reti Division.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 18th August, 1876.

Corps of Royal Engineers. The temporary Commission as Lieutenant of the following Officers have been made permanent, and are ante-dated to the 29th April, 1873, such ante-date not to carry back pay :—

Mathew Henry Phineas Riall Sankey.
The Honourable Milo George Talbot.
Alexander Lechmere Mein.
Frederic Natusch Maude.
Henry Lyle Mulholland.
Samuel Arthur Einem Hickson.
Gerald Charles Penrice Onslow.
William Francis Howard Stafford.
Edmund Augustus Waller.
Arthur Herbert Keeney.
Robert Alexander Wahab.
William Augustus Edmund St. Clair.
George Alfred Tower.
Edmund Spencer Lyndley Childers.
Cecil Vernon Wingfield-Stratford.
Cedric Maxwell.
Walter Coles.

The following Gentleman Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenants with temporary rank :—

James Henry Cowan, vice E. M. Larminie, promoted. Dated 2nd August, 1876.
Henry Edzell Morgan Lindsay, vice L. K. Scott, promoted. Dated 2nd August, 1876.
Francis George Bond, vice T. English, promoted, Dated 2nd August, 1876.
Robert Shafto Hedley, vice V. F. Rowe, promoted. Dated 2nd August, 1876.
George Francis Leverson, vice F. S. Shepherd, retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 2nd August, 1876.
Frederick Gilbert Bowles, vice A. E. O. Cotton, deceased. Dated 2nd August, 1876.
Francis Bacon Longe, vice T. H. Holdich, promoted. Dated 2nd August, 1876.

BREVET.

Captain the Honourable Robert William Napier, Bengal Infantry, to be Major. Dated 19th August, 1876.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th August 1876.

Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah 29 733
Temperature of the Air	..... 78 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..... 74 5
Dew Point	..... 72 8
Relative humidity of the Air	 822
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=0).	7 2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	..... 83 6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	..... 75 2
General Direction of wind	..... W. SW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	 305
Fall of Rain	..... 0 08 inches.
Total fall during the month	..... 0 33 ,,
,, ,, year	..... 45 66 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 5 h	..... 0 01 ,,

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept 8	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 6	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 13	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	,, 16	3-0 P.M.	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 22	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 22	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday ..... Sept 8	Friday	Sept. 15
,, ,, 15	,, ,,	,, 22

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BARKER—August 30th, at Kaladgi, the infant daughter of F. C. Barker, M. D., Acting Civil Surgeon, aged 2 months and 12 days.
GHANDY—September 5th, at Broach Cundy, Bhikaiji, wife of Dadabhai Dinshaji Ghandy, aged 26. Deeply regretted. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 3 P.M. to-day.
SARGON—September 5th, at Bombay, Michael Sargon, aged 52 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KIERNANDER—August 20th, at Nusseerabad, the wife of W. C. Kiernander, 16th N. I., Staff Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ELLISON—McEVOY—August 22nd, at St. George's Church, Cantonments, Agra, by the Rev. ". Lamert, Chaplain, Mr. William Ellison, Archeological Division, P. W. D., to Theresa McEvoy, daughter of the late John Trayte, Esq., of Yeovil, Somerset.

DEATHS.

MILLAR—August 29th, at Loodiana, Emily Margretta J ne, the child of James and Elizabeth Millar, aged 9 months and 29 days.
PRATT—August 31st, at Bareilly, Maude Beatrice, the infant daughter of H. J. F. Pratt, aged 1 9 months and 15 days.
TRIMNELL—August 25th, at Raipur, C. P., Frederic Talbot, the dearly loved child of Surgeon-Major D. W. and Mrs. Trimnell, aged 1 year and 5 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1876.

IF a comparison be instituted between the criminal records of three quarters or of half a century ago and those of the present day, how extremely slight is the moral progress effected in that considerable interval will become painfully manifest. It will be seen that at least two generations, enjoying in succession the advantages of British rule and British example, have passed away without any perceptible improvement in the moral character of the bulk of the population. This negative and discouraging result was foreseen by Sir Thomas Munro, who, in a letter to Canning speculating on the India of a hundred years later, expresses his conviction that "the strength of our Government will, in that period, by preventing the wars "so frequent in former times, increase the wealth "and population of the country." "We shall also," he continues, "by the establishment of schools, "extend among the Hindoos the knowledge of "their own literature, and of the language and "literature of England. But all this will not improve their character; we shall make them "more pliant and servile, more industrious, and "perhaps more skilful in the arts—and we shall "have fewer banditti; but we shall not raise their "moral character." The prediction has been all too literally fulfilled. We have Baboos who construe Cæsar, spell Euripides, and go into assumed raptures over Milton's "Comus" or Marlowe's "Tamburlaine," but, if we study the criminal records of the country, we shall find that it is the very thinnest veneer of civilization we have yet succeeded in drawing, like a mask, over the hideous deformities of pure Oriental savagery. We have certainly fewer banditti—though dacoities are still discreditably numerous—and the Thug no longer murders unsuspecting wayfarers in honour of the great goddess Bhowani, nor do widows ascend the funeral pyre of their departed husbands. To have done even that much is, of course, matter for rejoicing, but to be satisfied of the quite superficial character of the moral progress of the rural population we have only to place side by side the records of crime of seventy years ago, and the very latest reports that have been published on the criminal side. Contemporary newspapers and police reports read like gleanings from Macnaghten's Reports of cases determined in the Court of Nizamut Adawlut in the early part of the present century. We have at this moment lying before us a volume printed in 1827, but referring to a period twenty years earlier, and which, allowing for the difference of dates, might be taken for a sort of Newgate calendar of the current year, so stereotyped is the tale of brutality, vindictiveness, and reckless impulse. Now, as then, no crime is more common than the murder of young children for the sake of their ornaments. Not only do we hear of grown people, men and women, luring children into their huts, or to some sequestered spot, and there strangling or drowning them for the sake of a few worthless anklets or bracelets of silver, but of boys of twelve, ten, and even nine years of age, enticing their little playmates apart and barbarously doing them to death. What adds to the peculiarity of this atrocious offence is the fact that the ornaments thus foully acquired are seldom either worn or disposed of, but are usually buried, or otherwise concealed for a few days until general suspicion points to the culprits who straightway acknowledge their guilt and give up their plunder. Next to the murder of the innocents comes murder for the sake of revenge. Under this head jealousy, of course, plays a prominent part, though many cases are on record where the sole provocation arose from a few disparaging remarks in which scandal may have verged rather closely upon calumny. Dacoities may be less frequent nowadays than formerly, and be attended with less horrible cruelties, but their suppression has been effected rather by the increased activity of the police than through any moral elevation of the people. Boundary frays are also for the same reason somewhat greater novelties than of aforetime, though still by no means of rare occurrence. Intoxication from fiery spirits continues to be a source of murder with horribly odious accompaniments, while acts of brutal violence provoked by abusive language bear testimony to the old Adam being as lusty as ever. Human sacrifices, indeed, are dying out because of the difficulty of kidnapping victims without swift retribution overtaking the guilty, but no further back than 1852 eleven Kookies, male and female, were offered up to their local deities by the Beangs, one of the sub-tribes inhabiting the Joom Mehals in the Chittagong district, among whom slavery is supposed to exist even at the present day. In that year there were numerous instances in Cuttack of the murder of children for the sake of the paltry ornaments with which Indian parents, undeterred by fatal experience, persist in bedecking their little ones, as though victims doomed from their birth to an untimely end. In one case a girl seven years of age was murdered by the mistress of a jail burkundaz, who gave a small portion of the spoils to a comrade, and this crime was perpetrated the morning after a woman had been hanged for a similar offence in front of that very jail—a circumstance which says little for the deterrent effect of capital punishment. That perjury and forgery flourished little more than a dozen years ago in Bengal we know from the severe punishments meted out by Sir Mordaunt Wells, and which he justified in scathing language. Sorcerers, astrologers, and cheats of all kinds are not less abundant in India than in more civilised countries, but here only may be found sons ready to assist their parents in committing suicide. It must be admitted, however, that this is done only in the case of incurable lepers, whose extremities are already falling off one by one. In short, something may have been done by our improved police in discovering and even in repressing certain crimes, but as yet positively nothing has been accomplished in the way of raising and purifying the moral tone of the lower orders of the people, which remains to all intents and purposes as brutal and depraved as it was in the days of the Moghuls.

THE *Bombay Gazette* continues to be about the best-abused journal in India, because it has had the temerity to publish a number of letters either commenting rather fiercely on the Fuller minute or advocating with too much freedom the right of a master to beat a careless or inefficient servant. The native press have spent the better portion of the last three weeks in emptying their vials of wrath upon our heads; and if we may judge by the latest vernacular journals to hand, they are still engaged in that interesting occupation. An attempt has been made to identify our opinions with those of the more pugnacious order of our correspondents, and the Nigger-thrashing *Gazette* threatens to become the title of a journal which——well, we shall not specify our degree of mildness, but shall content ourselves with saying that we have earned no claim to any such designation. It may be remembered by those who care to do so that when Lord Lytton published his minute, we were among the first to sympathise with his indignation against Englishmen who are accustomed to thrash their miserable servants. We disagreed with him upon the policy of his minute; but we were at one with him about the brutality which had caused his feelings to burst the floodgates of prudence and overwhelm those particular parts of his judgment which ought never to be absent from the man who claims to be a statesman. To be precise, what was it we said? Why, this—

We do not at all seek to justify the conduct of Mr. Fuller or any other Englishman who strikes a native or anybody else who is unable to defend himself. When Europeans give their unfortunate servants what they are pleased to call a "good thrashing," we only regret that the victims are not like one native of whose prowess we have heard. A little Civilian in a little up-country station had a very big servant. One day the latter committed some fault, and his master called Rama into his room, and said he must be beaten for his misdeed. Rama clasped his hands together and asked pardon in the usual mild and humble manner; but the little man was inexorable, and locked the door, and took down from the wall a heavy hunting-crop. "Nobody can hear us; so we'll commence," said the master. "O, sahib, are you certain nobody can hear us?" whined the poor servant. "Quite certain," was the response, whereupon the mild Hindoo suddenly wrested the whip from his master's hands and gave him such a thrashing with it that the little man was cured of his propensity for thrashing "niggers." When we hear of a man calling his servants "d—d niggers," we think the language simply stamps him as ignorant, vulgar, and ungentlemanly; and when other men go a step further and proceed from abuse to blows and maim some emaciated wretch for a slight fault, or it may be for no fault at all, as such men are seldom given to too much reasoning, we think that the charge of brutality must be added to their character.

Why have the native newspapers forgotten that we ever made these remarks? Why has their ally the *Times of India* so far departed from the paths of honesty as to say that we have "distinguished ourselves by maintaining the right of Europeans to thrash their "native servants?" Just because, we suppose, they must all have a stone to fling at the *Gazette*, and if we ourselves do not present them with a mark they will make the mark for us. Such is fate. Even the best of men are liable to be misinterpreted, and we must take our misfortunes like the rest of the world. We are thankful, however, to say that although we have allowed all classes of opinion to be expressed in our columns—although we have endeavoured to be as fair as possible in a discussion which has not been without bitterness—although we have distinctly stated our detestation of powerful Englishmen appealing to their hunting-crops or their fists or boots whenever they feel offended with their servants—we still hope to be forgiven for our misdeeds. It is true that we do not dare to aspire to hope that the day will come when the *Rast Goftar*, the *Indu Prakash*, the *Jam-i-Jamsh d*, the *Times of India*, *Native Opinion*, the *Loke Mitra*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, *et hoc genus omne*, shall enfold us in their arms and imprint upon us the kiss of peace and brotherly love; but nevertheless we are glad to think that some small portion of human happiness may be reserved for us. At present we have survived the spiteful usance of the native press with comforting success, and we trust that even though they keep on pouring forth their vials aforesaid for a few months more, we shall still at the end of that period be able to "come up smiling." But we beseech them to give us fair-play. They need not, for instance, ascribe to such long-suffering innocents as ourselves opinions which we have not only never held but which we have distinctly condemned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 18TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, Commander G. S. Babot, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, from Suez with the English mails of the 18th August on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SUEZ.

Major Crispin.
Mrs Payne, infant & ayah.
Mr J Stewart.
Condr & Mrs Courteney.
Mr & Mrs Scroggie & 3 infts.
Mr Winterbottom.
Mr Poynter.

FROM ADEN—Mr Dadabhoy Eduljee and 14 natives.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST.

WILL Servia sue for peace? That is the question of the hour, and every day adds to its gravity. I have already explained how the Turks have forced through the first line of defence, the Timok, and in what direction they are advancing upon the Morava. Since I last wrote they have made little progress; but though they move slowly they move surely. A Turkish army never did march at a great pace, and, as in this instance, their Eastern headquarters, at Nisch, has only one railway base, (Sofia), and as the country is exceedingly mountainous, the movement of troops and supplies is slower than usual. The right wing of Kerim Pasha's army, commanded by Osman Pasha, has the advantage of the Danube as a means of communication, but Osman's forces have hitherto been the weak link in the Turkish chain. Strategy alone won the battle of Izvor, where about 9,000 Servians were beaten by little more than half that number of Turks, and Zaischar was given up without a blow. Osman is now strengthening his army with Egyptians and Redifs sent up the Danube to Widdin, for in the next stage of the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FLOODS AT KAMPTEE.

KAMPTEE, 5TH SEPT.

Kamptee has been flooded; great damage has been caused in the Regimental Bazaar; part of the Sudder Bazaar has been swept away; and the Post Office has fallen. Kanhan Bridge is safe. A few lives have been lost. The waters have now subsided, but the people are panic-stricken.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, 5TH SEPT.

Surgeon Dean Philip Palmer, M.D., attached to the 18th B. C. at Allahabad, was drowned yesterday while boating on the Ganges.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 4TH SEPT.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 4TH SEPT, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 4 7/16

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 95¼

5 per cent. French Rents 1872 106

Bar Silver 51½

The sum of £70,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure—Domingo Vivar.

LINE REPORTS.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., thermometer 80, barometer 29·84. Fall of rain 82 cents.

CALWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. by S. 3 thermometer 81, barometer 29·91. Fall of rain 16 cents

MANGALORE, 10-50 A.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., N. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 77. Fall of rain 19 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W.; thermometer 94, barometer 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W. moderate, thermometer 86.

IT is rumoured at Naini Tal that Sir John Strachey will not return to India, and that Sir George Couper will be confirmed in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. S. SMITH, Superintendent, Army Reserve Depot, Saharunpore, is said to have been appointed Remount Agent for the Upper Provinces for next cold season.

THE following telegram from Aden has been sent to the Government of Bombay:—"Received following from Consul-General, Egypt:—A deadly form of typhus prevails extensively among horses in Lower Egypt, and carbuncular fever among cattle in Upper Egypt."

RANIKHET is considered to be a more central position than Simla, it has better building sites, the space is confined somewhat, and the water supply is no better than at Simla. The spot has been visited this season, but the Viceroy cannot, apparently, make up his mind to change from Simla to Ranikhet; the calculations as to cost and advantages to be gained are not completed, we are told. Meantime the Government will visit Simla next year.

COMPARING the results of the districts in the Punjab for the week ending 5th August for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered were 5,221 against 5,085 in the previous week. In the 49 large towns 682 deaths were registered, of which 346 were male and 336 female, giving a death-rate of 28 per mille of population; 981 births were registered, of which 499 were male and 482 female, giving a birth-rate of 40 per mille of population per annum.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary says that a French gentleman, M. Hermance, has just arrived at Srinuggur under engagement to the Maharaja for five years, to cultivate grapes and make wine, to cultivate apples and make cider, to cultivate beet-root and make sugar, and to improve and extend the higher forms of cultivation generally. Who, after this, will say Cashmere is not progressing? I have heard of a steam plough being actually at work somewhere up in the Islamabad direction.

THE Lahore paper, the *Punjab Courier*, says that grave fears are entertained for the safety of Mr. Robinson, an assistant of the Accountant-General's Office, who has been missing for some time. The police are making every exertion to find some trace of him. The missing gentleman's hat was found suspended on a peg in a house on the banks of the river. Railway and police authorities down country have been furnished with the descriptive roll of the person by telegraph, but no trace of him has yet been found.

A COLLISION between two men-of-war, and the narrow escape from ramming of the Invincible, is reported by the *Western Morning News* (of August 17) from Besika Bay. Just after midnight, while all the vessels were steaming in close order, the signal was made, "Alter course to port in succession six points." The Triumph and Invincible altered the course to the starboard instead of to port, and thus came across the Monarch's bow. The Monarch, to prevent ramming the Invincible, stopped, and reversed engines; the Raleigh which was the next ship astern of the Monarch, not observing this until too late to avert a collision, carried away the Monarch's spanker boom, destroyed the captain's galley, and lost her own port quarter boats. An inquiry into the occurrence has been ordered.

WHAT the *World* says is that the Prince of Wales has sent back Duffadar Narain Sing of the 11th Bengal Lancers to 'India's coral strand.' If His Royal Highness does not soon send back Ressaldar Anup Sing, the fine old soldier will be unfitted for duty by the attentions of Mrs. Leo Hunter. To men whose faces have been bronzed and livers broiled in the East, the petting bestowed on a native cavalry officer is not grateful. Anup Sing is a gallant fellow, but he is not the only gallant fellow in our service. Considering what his position would be at home and what it is here, he incurs the peril of losing his head. Besides, some consideration is due to the feelings of Sub-lieutenant MacPhairson of Lahore and Sir Paul Pagoda of the Oriental,

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THE Vanguard, it is now announced, will be sold as she lies on the Kish Bank on the following conditions:—Two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid within fourteen days of acceptance of the offer, and the remaining third within six months. The whole of the articles, including money and plate recovered from the wreck, to be the property of the buyer. The buyer is to engage to offer to the Government, and the Government engages to buy of him, all the guns, projectiles, anchors, and chain cables which may be brought from the Vanguard to Kingston or to any harbour in the kingdom uninjured, except by the action of the water, at certain specified prices. The buyer must also undertake to remove the masts to the satisfaction of the Trinity Board by October 1, 1877. Should he fail to do so the Government is to be free to remove them at his expense.

THE Allahabad paper publishes the following list of troops that will be at the Delhi Assemblage:—Horse Artillery—A, C, and F Batteries F Brigade; Field Artillery—D-8th, F-8th, G-11th A-19th, and 7-21st Brigade; Hussars—10th, 11th and 15th; Foot—1-6th, 39th, 59th, 2-60th, 63rd, and 92nd; 4th Bengal Cavalry, the Guides, 10th Bengal Lancers, 18th Bengal Cavalry, 3rd Madras Cavalry, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 4 Companies Sappers and Miners, 9th and 12th Native Infantry, 22nd and 3rd Goorkhas, Guides Infantry, 23rd Pioneers, 28th Punjab Infantry, 39th and 40th N. I., 11th and 28th Madras N. I., and two Regiments Bombay Infantry: in all 16,000 men and 48 guns, in two Divisions of Infantry, and one of Cavalry; three Brigades in each Division.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR, Master Attendant, Madras, read a lecture on Saturday last, at the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, on the sanitary condition of Madras. It was a magnificently worded paper, but the *Madras Times* has kindly summarised it for us and from that we learn that Captain Taylor's scheme for the sanitary improvement of Madras, briefly stated, consists of keeping the Cooum open to the sea all the year round, and, by the aid of pumps, flushing the sewers with sea water twice a day. He would keep the Cooum bar open by constructing a pier running seawards from *the middle* of the river's mouth, so that at each alternate monsoon it would be protected to leeward from the accumulating sand and thus be kept open. It is for the engineers to say what this scheme could do for us.

THE Bengal Music School is a flourishing institution apparently. We take the following extract about the work of its President from the *Indian Daily News*:—"With a view to impart to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales an idea of Indian melodies, Dr. Surendro Mohun Tagore, President of the Bengal Music School, set to notation the six principal *ragas* of the Hindoos, adapting the national notation for the thorough expression of Hindoo music. These have now been published, with a preliminary introduction, treating historically, explanatory and critically, of national music in a way to supply the knowledge necessary for the comprehension of the *ragas*. Into this portion of the learned Doctor's work we cannot here enter, both on account of the subject and the length at which the author has treated it. He seems to have given a lucid and yet condensed account of the origin of Hindoo music in natural sounds. From this point to the *ragas* is a series of steps, the *ragas* themselves being associated with the seasons, and are considered to have natural associations therewith, which render them especially suitable for performance at particular times. Thus the first is the meditation of Sri Ragge. The demi-god Sri sports with his nymphs, gathering fresh blossoms in the grove. This *raga* is sung in the dewy season, especially in the evening. The second is Basanta, dressed in yellow garments, with his ears ornamented with mango blossoms. This is sung in the spring. The third is Bhairaba, a representative of Mahadev, bearing the Ganges on his head, his body being encircled by serpents. He holds in one hand a trident, and a skull in the other. This *raga* is sung in the autumn. The fourth is Panchama, young, intelligent, and of an amorous disposition. This is sung in the summer. The fifth is Megha, who has a grave voice and violet eyes. He rides on an elephant, and the *raga* is sung in the rainy season. Finally comes Natta Narayana personified as a mighty warrior. This is sung in the winter. These *ragas* are all illustrated by lithographs by native artists, and there is also a frontispiece, representing Sarasvati seated on a lotus flower playing the vina. These pictures, though they would not be passed without comment by a severe artist, show a wonderful improvement on the part of native artists in the arts by which they have been produced, and add very much to the interest of the work. The author, in offering his book, is conscious of its unworthiness, but trusts that the shortcomings of the work many be compensated by the loyalty of the author. We have on previous occasions had to notice the devotion of Dr. Surendro to the cause of music, and this is one more testimony to show how gentlemen of ability and means may employ their time to worthy ends; and it would be well if many others would follow so excellent an example."

P. W. D. GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Noticing in late issues of your paper several letters complaining against the insufficient remuneration of European military subordinates in the Public Works Department, and being myself one of the "fortunates," I beg with your kind permission to add this to the number, in the hope that the matter may be speedily and duly represented to Government through the agency of the able and distinguished Royal Engineer officers of the Department.

I am only a young servant in the P. W. D., but, nevertheless, the incumbent of a rather responsible appointment. I am unmarried, and although not blind to the comforts and advantages of married life in this country, cannot on my present income see my way clearly to the due and honest maintenance of an extra burden.

"The P. W. D. is a well abused Department, and one full of temptations to a young subordinate"; and I can assure you, Sir, that straitened circumstances and the knowledge of a poorly provided for retirement are badly calculated to improve its condition. The advantages now offered at military duty to such men as the majority of the military subordinates in the P. W. D. should be taken into consideration. Commissions are now being frequently awarded to comparatively young soldiers in nearly every branch of the Army, while the P. W. D. subordinate, however able and zealous, is compelled to labour on. Spending his youth and energy in an almost constant position and without hope—knowing that the higher situations attainable by subordinates in the Department are only reached by few and after a period when "life has lost its pleasure," and all zeal and fitness for active employment have been spent in obscurity. However, I live in the hope of seeing and of being speedily benefited by a great and much required reform in the upper subordinate establishment which will accelerate both civil and military promotion, but until then I must remain a

Sept. 4. SINGLE SAP.

THE FLOODS IN BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 2ND SEPT.

THE rain for the past six or seven days has poured down in torrents, and the river Vishwamitri and its tributaries have overflowed to such an extent that communication between the camp and city is totally cut off. The northern portion of the city suburbs is entirely under water, and the lower class of people have suffered greatly. Scores of men and women with little urchins sitting astride their shoulders were to be seen wading through the water in quest of some asylum of safety. I am credibly informed that many houses have given way and four or five occupants have been buried in the *debris*. The parapet walls of the Vishwamitri bridge that connects the city and camp, although they stand above five feet, were several feet under water, so I leave your numerous readers to imagine what an immense collection of water there must have been. The Gackwar's *Gunputtee*, as is customary, was to have been submerged to-day in the Bheemnath Tank near the railway station, but the procession had to proceed in the direction of the *Pani-durwaza* (the eastern gate of the city) where there is a large tank called *Jogu-talao*, and there the brief existence of the idol was brought to an end. The State troops as usual turned out in dress uniform, and the infantry division was supplied with twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man. I assure you that there was no end of noise owing to the deafening clatter of muskets, and the booming of a couple of nine-pounder guns manned by the gunners of the the Gackwar's field battery; and all in honour of the idol *Gunputtee*!

The collection of water near Motee Baugh is nearly five feet.

Up to 3 P.M. I have had no intelligence from camp.

Preparations on a grand scale are being made here for the Gackwar's forthcoming visit to Delhi. The following troops are under orders to keep themselves in readiness and start immediately after the ensuing Dussera State procession:—The Gackwar's body guard; the gold and silver gun battery with all the gold ornaments for the bullocks; 150 rank and file of the 2nd regiment of infantry; 20 silladars of the 2nd troop cavalry. About a dozen of elephants with all their gold trappings, and a large body of irregular sowars, (one and all of whom are to be supplied by the Gackwar with silk *angerkha*, a turban and scarf for the kummerbund to be worn at Delhi) are to accompany His Highness. The troops together with the irregulars are to go via Ahmedabad, Deesa, Ajmere, &c., to Delhi. I assure you the men will have enough of trudging, and the animals will suffer greatly by this journey. The gold and silver guns are to go by train with His Highness, by the kindness of the Dewan and the hereditary Ameers in company with the Dewan and the hereditary Ameers of the State will leave by the middle of December. The journey will take at least *five months* for those who have to go by road. This absence will surely be an age to those who will be separated from their households.

The robbery case reported in my last was, as rumour has it, proved but for want of proper evidence broke down. The intermediate busy-body, I hear, is sentenced to suffer the penalty of six months' imprisonment.

What is this *Radha alias* Jebunbai Saheb Gackwar up to? Printed letters containing the several grievances she has against the Dewan and others are freely posted to the address of almost all the gentry here. Probably many of your Bombay residents are in receipt of duplicates. Her proper name is *Radhabye*, and to attach the handle of "Saheb Gackwar" to her assumed name Jebunbai is nothing but absurdity.

BOMBAY.

THE STAR COMPANY.—The Fort Theatre last night was completely crammed with a very enthusiastic audience to welcome the return of the popular members of this company.

A VAGRANT.—Michael Mowaghan, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE THUNDERER FUND.—We have been requested by the manager of the National Bank of India to acknowledge the receipt of the undermentioned subscription on account of the Thunderer Fund:—Major W. T. Brown, Surat, Rs. 20.

CONCERT AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—The Rector's day at St. Xavier's College will be commemorated this evening by a Concert at the College at 6-30 P.M. The programme is long and the selections are from some of the best composers.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Gowaal Jessine, a cart-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE MOMBADAVIE MURDER.—Yesterday this case was resumed at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which Jaitha Ramchunder stands charged with committing murder by causing the death of Tribhowun Lalldass on the 15th August last. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. His Worship, after the evidence for the prosecution was closed, formally committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A SELF-WINDING CLOCK.—Perpetual motion is yet as far from realization as it was in the infancy of science, and wise men have termed its accomplishment an impossibility; Mr. L. Steffenauer, of Messrs. Favre, Lauba and Co., has, however, produced a clock which, if it does not actually realize the idea of perpetual motion, comes pretty near it. Mr. Steffenauer's clock may be termed with the strictest accuracy a "self-winding clock," requiring no attention whatever. The way in which this desirable end is obtained is at once extremely ingenious and most simple. The clock used is a small sized pendulum clock, impelled by a weight; such a clock, in fact, as we see in almost every village house at home. These clocks as ordinarily constructed require to have the weight readjusted twice in twenty-four hours, being drawn up by the aid of its own chain which, passing over a wheel in the body of the works, hangs down beside the weight. Mr. Steffenauer, having studied the question, determined to test in a practical manner whether or not the troublesome necessity for "winding-up the clock" morning and night could not be dispensed with, and he has succeeded perfectly as far as we are able to judge. The following is a brief description of the way in which he has accomplished his purpose:—The weight of the clock having descended a sufficient distance, strikes the long arm of a balanced lever, the short end of which by a simple mechanical movement is made to hold in check another lever. The moment the weight strikes the long arm of the lever, it releases the other lever which impelled by a weight attached to it, opens the valve of a water pipe and admits a flow of water into a bucket attached to the unweighted end of the clock chain. When the bucket fills, it contains a sufficient weight of water to overcome the resistance of the weight, and gradually descends drawing up the latter, and thus winding up the clock which is then ready for another twelve hours' run, at the end of which the movement repeats itself. When the bucket has descended sufficiently it is caught in a tub and a valve in its bottom releases the water; at the same time a weighted string attached to a third short lever lifts the weight which has held the valve of the water-pipe open, and allows the latter to close, thus leaving the whole movement in its first position, the empty bucket being gradually drawn up, of course, by the descending weight. The whole movement occupies about twenty seconds, and at first this fact was an obstacle in the way of success, for during that time, the clock being relieved of the pressure of the weight, its sole impelling power would stop. To remedy this defect, Mr. Steffenauer's ingenuity at once suggested a remedy in the shape of a small spring inserted in the body of the clock. This spring is so constructed that it impels the clock during the operation of the winding-up movement, while the weight remains inoperative. Another difficulty which Mr. Steffenauer had to encounter arose from the irregular supply of water through the Vehar pipe which he uses; to remedy this he lead the pipe through a small tank which contains a supply of water sufficient for five days, and remains full at all times. A very slight alteration of one or two of the details would permit the substitution of shell shot for water. Lastly, we may note that the winding-up movement can, with the aid of a few pulleys, be situated in a different part of the house to that in which the clock is—thus, the clock may be on a fifth storey and the winding-up apparatus on the ground-floor. Mr. Steffenauer believes that he can apply his ingenious "self-winding" to any clock-spring or weight, and considers that it would be especially serviceable when applied to a large public clock, such as that what we believe is to be erected in the new University tower, and the idea is certainly worthy of consideration.

COMMI-SARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Major J. B. Fenwick, the Assistant Commissary General, has been allowed thirty days leave of absence to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate for the purpose of appearing before the standing medical committee there. Major Fenwick has been laid up for the last two months; and the duties of the Executive Commissariat Office is performed by Colonel M. W. Willoughby, the Assistant Commissary General, who is well known at the station; and distinguished himself during the mutinies and the Abyssinian Expedition. We hear that Major Fenwick's illness is of a nature that will not allow him to return to India, and will oblige him to retire from the service. It must be in the recollection of our readers that during the Abyssinian Expedition Major Fenwick met with a sad accident and sustained permanent injury to his leg, from the effects of which he is still suffering. There will be great changes in the Commissarist Department, as the present Acting Commissary General, Colonel Lucas, C. B., is to be promoted during the month to the rank of Major General, and will have to vacate the appointment. Colonel H. W. Holland, C. B., the Commissary General who is on furlough in England will, it is said, not return to India, until his leave expires, and therefore in every probability either Colonel Mignon or Colonel Willoughby will be appointed to act as Commissary General of the Army. —*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I.; Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, F. Mathew, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esqs. The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive and Deputy Executive Engineers were also present.

Sanction was given to the taking up of a piece of ground in Shaik Ali Junjeekur Street for street improvement. Sanction was also given to the payment of an advance of Rs. 1,222 on account of the Tulsi Water Works, and of £98-8-6, balance to be remitted to Mr. Manning by the next mail at the ruling rate of exchange. A sum of Rs. 170 was granted as a compassionate allowance to Thuckee, widow of Macoond Dhurmsjee, late peon, Town Council Office. Sanction was also given to the payment of Rs. 3,105 for putting up additional Persian wheels, iron tanks, &c., for drawing sea water for road watering; also of an additional grant of Rs. 2,994 to meet the cost of repair to the Love Grove pumping machinery. The Council agreed to recommend the Corporation to sanction a further expenditure of Rs. 14,750, being the excess over the approximated estimate for the construction of the Carnac Bunder pumping station.

THE PUNCHAYETWADY WELL CASE.

Long minutes by members of Council on this case were read, and a lengthy discussion followed. The Municipal Commissioner's views on the whole subject were submitted.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, after speaking at some length, moved the following proposition, which, however, found no seconder and fell to the ground:—"That the offer of Lallmonjee Maharaj be declined; that he should be directed to remove all encroachments; and that the offer of Messrs. Hurrivallubdas and Mortunnedas Oodhavdas, to borough the repair and make over to the Corporation the public well situated in Punchayetwady near Bhooleshwur, on the south-eastern side of the Maharaj's dwelling-house, for the use of the public, be accepted."

It was next proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Sir Frank Souter, "That the proposal of dealing with the Punchayetwady well as shown in the plan now on the table, be approved of and sanctioned by the Council, including the right of access to the *mundir*; but it must be clearly understood that no building of any kind is to be erected over the covered portion of the well, or on any of the property of the public adjoining it, at the cost of the Maharaj."

Dr. Blaney proposed the following amendment, which was, however, lost:—"That well to be filled up; and that the Maharaj be requested to erect an ornamental drinking fountain similar to that now being erected at Pydhownee, on the site of the existing well at Punchayetwady, in consideration of a right of way being given to him."

Dr. Cook thereupon proposed another amendment; seconded by Dr. Blaney, "That the discussion on this subject be adjourned until the hot weather sets in." There were four votes for and against this amendment, when the Chairman gave his casting vote against it, and it was lost.

The Chairman's proposition was then put. The votes were equally divided, but it was carried by the Chairman's casting vote.

Owing to the arrival of the overland mail, our report of the discussion is held over.

A DARING ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.

ON Saturday last, Bunium Ballajee Tulker, who was arrested under a warrant, and David Hahim and Jaitha Ameerchund, appeared at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, in obedience to summonses issued by that Magistrate on the day previous on an information filed by Abraham Moosajee, of Tanna, a Jew, charging the three defendants with a complicated head of charges consisting of cheating, forgery, perjury, &c.

Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee appeared for the prosecution.

The first defendant, Bunium Ballajee Tulker, was not represented by counsel. Dr. Kavasnji, barrister-at-law, appeared for the second defendant, David Hahim, and Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) appeared for the third defendant, Jaitha Ameerchund.

The information of the complainant Abraham Moosajee was read in the presence and hearing of the defendants and ran as follows:—I am an inhabitant of Tanna, but have occasion to come to Bombay now and then. Whilst in Bombay on the 26th June 1875, one Bunium Ballajee Tulker came there and requested me under several pretences to sign certain papers in the English language which I do not understand. The papers turned out to be promissory notes payable by me, two of Rs. 75 and Rs. 300 respectively, to the said Bunium Ballajee himself, and one of Rs. 3,000 to one David Hahim. I thereupon proceeded to give notice of the affair to the police and also lodged an information in this Court, but His Worship advised me not to take any steps until the said notes were attempted to be sued upon, and I therefore withheld taking any proceedings *pro tem.* in the matter. The aforesaid note of Rs. 3,000, purporting to be payable by me to the abovenamed David Hahim, has lately been sued upon in suit No. 39 of 1876, brought against me in the High Court by one Jaitha Ameerchund and his partners, to whom the same was alleged to have been endorsed over by the said David Hahim for valuable consideration. Upon taking inspection of the said note I found that the same had been materially altered since I signed it—namely, the figures (3,000) had been inserted and an anna stamp with the superscription July 1875 affixed subsequent thereto. Jaitha Ameerchund suddenly withdrew from the case on the 15th instant and submitted to a decree being given against him and his partners and I was thereby deprived of all opportunities of proving the offence under which it was procured from me, and the forgery committed in respect thereof after I had signed it. At the hearing of the suit certain issues were framed and His Lordship's finding has been that I had not signed or authorised anybody to sign the said notes as in the plaint alleged. I therefore charge the accused with having, on or about the 26th July 1875, procured my signature to the said note by means of cheating as aforesaid, and the said David Hahim with abetment of the same offence under section 107. I next charge the said David Hahim and Bunium Ballajee under section 464 para 2 with having subsequent to my signature to the said note inserted the figures (3,000) and affixed the said stamp thereto, and thereby committed forgery. I further charge the said David Hahim and Bunium Ballajee with having forged a valuable security as defined by section 467. I also charge them under section 471 with fraudulently using as genuine the said note knowing it to have been forged. I also charge the said David Hahim under section 474 with having had in his possession the said note knowing it to be forged. I say further that at the hearing of the said suit upon the said note the said Jaitha Ameerchund falsely swore that he had purchased the note from the said David Hahim by paying him a sum of Rs. 2,700, and in support of that statement he produced a book which he alleged was a genuine fair cash book of his shop. A variety of charges of fraud and misdemeanour were laid against the accused.

The three defendants were then identified by the complainant as the three parties alluded to in his foregoing information, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 11th instant.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

MOOLTANI HABIBAM VALIBAM *vs.* FAZULLA CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY.

The plaintiff appeared in person; there was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,500 which were borrowed by defendant for a few days, saying he would repay the amount on the arrival of the China steamer. No interest was mentioned in the promissory note which defendant passed, although plaintiff said the payment of interest at 9 per cent. was understood. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff, for Rs. 1,500 with costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

CHUTOORBHOOJ MUNJEE *vs.* PUNJUMSEY NURSEY.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, moved for a week's postponement. Defendant had asked for a postponement, and plaintiff had consented, but defendant had not filed the Judge's order, and the case therefore appeared in the list. The application was granted.

HORMUZJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE *vs.* ASSABIA POONSEY.

Mr. Mayhew (for Mr. Budroodin), instructed by Mr. Ardasir, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Lang, for the defendant, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,500 on two promissory notes. The plaintiff had put defendant into jail in execution of a decree; and while defendant was there, plaintiff went and induced him to sign two promissory notes in English for Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, in representation that the notes were payable two and six months after date. Defendant afterwards found that they were both payable on demand. The learned counsel said he had ready in Court Rs. 500, the amount now sued for; the written statement had been filed; and he asked that the case should be heard in its turn as a long cause, as he had five or six witnesses to examine, who would take a day or a day and a half.

His Lordship said he would hear the case that day after going through the short causes list.

DOONGURSEY KURTSEY *vs.* JAIRAM LILLADHUR.

The parties appeared in person. The plaintiff had not served a vernacular translation with the summons, which was required by one of the Court rules, and was told that the suit would be dismissed unless he withdrew it. He was allowed to withdraw it, with liberty to file a fresh suit on the same cause of action.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—Sazbaee *vs.* Dhurma Soma and another. Mooljee Bhowanidass *vs.* Jamsetjee Ardasir. Khoja Peroo Mahomed *vs.* Jadeja K. Bhooputsingjee.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Monday, 4th Sept. (up to 6 a.m.)...	0 00	0 00	0 00
Tuesday, 5th Sept. do.	0 07	0 00	0 08
Previously registered ...	52 93	46 33	45 58
Total up to date.....	53 00	46 33	45 66

CRICKET AT DEOLALEE.

DEOLALEE *VS.* EGUTPOORA.

THE return match between the above clubs was played at Deolalee station cricket ground on Friday last, and ended, as was expected, in a victory for the home eleven. Play commenced at about 11-15 a.m.

Military being put on the defensive, nothing was done until Byrne and Nelson got together, when runs were added freely, both showing their hitting powers in right good style. The former was caught after making 27 and the latter after contributing 31 (the highest score in the match). Captain Harris treated the visitors and lookers-on with some very fine cricket, his style, particularly his cutting, being very much admired and applauded. His score was 28, not out. The innings closed for 132.

Egutpoora had now to wield the willow, but failing to stand against Miller's bowling, were disposed of for 36 runs, all 10 wickets falling to the same bowler.

The visitors followed on, and although Messrs. Bowler and Westerman made a dashing effort to turn the tide in favour of their eleven, they failed to reach the score of their opponents, and were thus beaten by one innings and 41 runs; Miller also secured 8 of the 10 wickets in this innings. The following are the scores:—

DEOLALEE.

Sergt Carrington (55th), run out, b Anderson	0
Sergt Tracey (2-7th), ct Westerman, b Anderson.	4
Mr Maleane, b Bowler	4
Mr Nelson, ct Buckle, b Bowler	30
Corpl Byrne (55th), ct Gardiner, b Bowler	27
Qr.-Mr-Sergt Miller, run, out b Anderson.....	1
Corpl Jobson (55th), ct Sliddell, b Anderson.....	28
Capt Harris, not out.....	28
Corpl Burns (2-7th), b Bowler	0
Corpl Warren (66th), ct Sliddell, b Anderson.....	4
Private Irons (55th), run out.....	7
Extras.....	23
Total...	132

EGUTPOORA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Westerman, ct and b Miller	2	b Capt Harris.....	13
Sliddell, ct and b Miller.	8	b Miller	2
Hand, b Miller	7	b Miller	0
Anderson, b Miller	2	1 b wkt, b Miller	4
Dr O'Sullivan, ct and b Miller	6	b Miller	0
Buckle, ct Jobson, b Miller	1	ct Capt Harris, b Miller.	2
Bowler, b Miller	0	b Captain Harris	24
Richardson, ct Irons, b Miller	3	run out, Miller	0
Gidney, ct Macleane, b Miller	0	b Miller	4
Robinson, not out.....	0	not out.....	1
Gardiner, ct and b Miller	0	b Miller	7
Extras	0	Extras	7
Total...	36	Total...	55

The Egutpoora eleven and visitors were entertained in the evening at a most sumptuous spread, to which all did ample justice, and after the usual speeches all adjourned to the ball-room (which was a splendid preparation of welcome) and tripped away the long and weary hours of night on the light fantastic toe.

Deolalee, at Sept. PLAYER.

INDIAN EXRACTS.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THE *Guardian* of Aug. 2 has an article on the above subject, to which we ourselves recently drew attention:—

"The monthly meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held on Friday week, brings to light, among other things, the painful fact that after sixty years of what has been called missionary work in our Indian Empire, we must still speak only of the Church in India, and that, unless other counsels prevail, and wiser measures are adopted, the day is very far distant when our successors will be able to write of the Church *of* India. Various causes have combined to produce a result so disappointing. The history of our ecclesiastical organisation in India is unique and abnormal: we look in vain for a parall l to it in any age or country. We went to India to trade—and we have become its rulers: but it is not as other colonies, and in spite of its annually attracting large numbers of Europeans, the white population will always be an insignificant minority.

"The Government in providing a ecclesiastical establishment has had regard chiefly, if not entirely, to the spiritual needs of its own *employés*, civil and military; for the benefit of these classes of the community 160 chaplains of the English Church are maintained by public funds at an average cost per head of £900 a year; there are also a certain number of Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chaplains who are maintained by the State; over the English chaplains there are three bishops who are in too strictly a sense of the word Government officials. The Act 53 George III., which constituted the See of Calcutta, limits the power and functions of the bishop in terms which, as we read them by the spirit of the present day, cannot but surprise any one. The subsequent Act by which the Sees of Madras and Bombay were constituted, repeated the tone of its predecessor: the Letters Patent curtail the full authority which is inherent in the Episcopate, and intimate in no uncertain terms that such limited authority as is entrusted to their possessors may be from time to time yet further abridged: the object of the Episcopate is declared to be 'the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the Church Establishment within the East Indies.' It is evident that the civil authorities who consented to the consecration of Bishop Middleton in 1814 regarded the Company's possessions, as a huge garrison, and the chaplains as military chaplains who needed at their head a chaplain-general in Episcopal orders, but who, equally with his subordinates, should be subjected to the civil power. Neither was this at the time an unreasonable view. In 1814 there were no clergy of our communion in India except the chaplains of the Company, and no appreciable English population except the *employés* of the Company. The missions which English Churchmen assisted were almost entirely in the hands of sectaries: and outside the ranks of the Company's chaplains and their congregations the English Church did not exist. It was not to be expected that the Company, whose jealousy of missionaries had led only some fifteen years before to the forcible expul-ion of Carey and Marshman from their territory, would contemplate the establishment by public mecey of an active missionary organisation; and we fully recognise both the incongruity and the injustice of taxing a heathen land for the support of a proselyting agency; such a procedure strikes us immoral, and likely to hinder, rather than to promote, the spread of the truth. The chaplains finding enough in their proper duties to occupy all their energies, have rarely shown much zeal for, or even much sympathy with the cause of missions; the terms of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, in which all persons in authority under the Crown are strictly enjoined 'that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship' of any subjects of the Crown, do no doubt interfere with bishops and chaplains alike in attempting the work of evangelists. The Bishops of India have interpreted their duties by a higher light than is shed by Royal Proclamations and Letters Patent, and the honoured names of Cotton, Milman, and Douglas, will be lasting examples of missionary spirit and effort, and make us think how much more would have been accomplished, had such men been able to give their whole or even their chief care to the work of evangelisation; but the retrospect is a sad one. We see only instances of earnest and devoted men striving to accomplish impossibilities, and dying in the attempt. The overwhelming labours of Indian bishops (by which we mean the labours which they are paid by the Government to perform) become easier every year, as facilities for travelling increase; the Bishop of Calcutta can, without peril to his health, superintend the work of his ninety chaplains, scattered though they be from Peshawur to Moulmein; but the Government establishment has now become only an insignificant portion of the ecclesiastical organisation of India. Railways, canals, telegraphs, tea-planting, and the like, have attracted a not inconsiderable number of our fellow-countrymen to the East; but still the whole non-military European population of India is under 75,000. For these provision is made by the Government chaplains and by the clergy of the Additional Clergy Society, twenty-two in number; but by the side of these congregations there is now a nucleus of the Church of India. The missionary clergy now number 250, of whom more than 100 are natives of pure blood. Their labour among the various races of India, nearly 250,000,000 in number (one missionary for every million souls!), speaking languages which cannot be accurately reckoned, but of which there are seventeen, the most insignificant of which is the tongue of 500,000 of people. For the conversion of these hosts of heathen, for the strengthening and developing the Christian congregations whom the missionaries have won, there are needed all the aids which the full system of the Church can supply. The existing bishops can but adequately govern their young churches, nor could they if their numbers were increased to a degree that it would be absurd to except, whilst they are so much the officials of the State, the representatives of the Power which has conquered the land; and the alien creed, hateful as it is to the Hindoo and the Musulman, becomes more odious when it is supposed, with whatever failure of logic, to be intimately associated with the policy of the governing race. The new Bishops of Lahore and Rangoon will not be the less identified in the native mind with the Crown of England because a portion of their revenues will come from other than Imperial funds; they may, it is feared, be chaplains general first, and bishops of the native races in a very subordinate sense; their primary duties will prevent them from heading the army of attack, and they may fail to attract men of zeal and of promise to the work of missions, because they will not be able to say to them, 'Come with me against the mighty fortresses of heathenism.' This was felt painfully by the late Bishop Douglas, who saw missionary bishops attracting fellow labourers to their side, while of himself he wrote—'It is my most humble part to point out to men of sacrifice a course of glorious adventure over which I do not aspire to lead them, to which I can but gather round the noble men whom I call upon to go and take a citadel, when another, advancing at their head, might say "Come."' If it be said that the present system has worked sufficiently well, we would ask whether a total of 120,000 native Christians of our communion in all the high days has been expected after sixty years of missionary work, had the machinery been better adapted?

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who have been employed in the keeping of the accounts, and show that great economy was exercised throughout that expedition. I hear, however, that the accounts have been very carefully audited by Sir W. Anderson, and I have gone through them with him. There still remains a small number of outstanding bills to be provided for, but there is a sum of money suspended more than sufficient to cover those bills. (Hear, hear.) The Secretary will be no occasion for any supplementary vote. (Cheers.) On the contrary, there will be a small surplus of, perhaps, a few hundred pounds left over when the accounts have been finally settled. I think I shall be only expressing the feelings of the House when I say that we ought not to ask His Royal Highness to repay that small surplus into the Exchequer. (Hear, hear.) It may very fairly be left in the hands of His Royal Highness, considering that he expended his own money in the purchase of works of art and specimens of Indian manufacture which are being exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. I think, Sir, the whole account reflects great credit upon all concerned. (Cheers.)

MR. STANLEY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—DISCOVERY OF WHITE PEOPLE.

(Daily Telegraph.)

KAWANGA, FRONTIER VILLAGE BETWEEN UNYORO AND UGANDA, CENTRAL AFRICA, JAN. 18, 1876.

SIX days ago the Anglo-American Expedition under my command, with 2,000 choice spearmen of Uganda under "General" Samboozi, were encamped at Uoyampaka Unyoro, on the shore of the Albert Niyanza, Mtesa, Emperor of Uganda, faithfully fulfilled his promise by furnishing me with force sufficient to pierce the hostile country of Kabba Rega, and to penetrate to the Albert Niyanza, near which we were encamped three days. But though we were successful so far as to reach the lake, drink of its waters, take a couple of astronomical observations, and procure much information respecting the contiguous countries, I soon perceived that exploration of the Albert was out of the question, unless I then and there resolved to terminate my journey. For having penetrated by force through Kabba Rega's country it would have been folly to expect that 2,200 men could long occupy Uoyampaka in the face of the thousands which Kabba Rega, King of Unyoro, and Mtambuko, King of Ankori, would array against them. Ever since Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian force provoked the hostility of the successor to Kamrasi, Unyoro is a closed country to any man of a pale complexion, be he Arab, Turk, or European. Besides, Gordon's officers in the North frequently engaged the Wangoro wherever they are met, and thus the hate which Kabba Rega bears to Europeans is not diminishing. South of Unyoro extends the country of Ankori, inhabited by a powerful tribe, whose numbers have generally been found sufficient to give Mtesa measure for measure and blow for blow, and whose ferocity and singular aversion to strangers have compelled all trading caravans to keep clear of them. Upon considering then the chances of success along the various routes to Lake Albert, it became too evident to me that, unaided by a force of Waganda, I could not so much as reach it, and that even with the Waganda, unless the Emperor assisted me with 50,000 or 60,000, it would be almost hopeless to expect that we could hold our ground long enough to enable me to set out on a two months' voyage of exploration, and find on my return the Expedition still intact and safe. On representing those ideas to the Emperor, he and his chiefs assured me that 2,000 men were amply sufficient, as Kabba Rega would not dare lift a spear against the Waganda, because it was he (Mtesa), who had seated Kabba Rega on the throne of Kamrasi. Though not quite convinced by the assurances Mtesa gave me that there would be no trouble, I entreated him no further, but accepted thankfully General Samboozi and 2,000 men as an escort.

Our march across Uganda W. and N.W. was uninterrupted by any event to mar the secret joy I felt in being once more on the move to new fields of exploration. We made a brave show of spears and guns while moving across the easy swells of pastoral Western Uganda. Game was also abundant, and twenty-seven harte-beests fell victims to my love of hunting and our necessities.

Having arrived at the frontier of Unyoro, we made all warlike preparations, and on January 6 entered Kabba Rega's territory. The people fled before us, leaving their provisions in their haste behind them, of which we made use. On the 9th we camped at the base of the tremendous mountain called Kabuga at an altitude of 5,500 feet above the sea. East of the low ridge on which we pitched our tents the Kalonga River was rounding from the north to the east on its course towards Lake Victoria; and west of the camp the Russango river boomed hoarse thunder from its many cataracts and rapids as it rushed westward to Lake Albert. From one of the many spurs of Kabuga we obtained a passing glimpse of the king of mountains, Gambaragara, which attains an altitude of between 13,000 and 15,000 feet above the ocean. Snow is frequently seen on it, though not perpetual. Upon its summit dwell the chief medicine-men of Kabba Rega, a people of European complexion. Some half-dozen of them I have seen, and was reminded of what Mukambu, King of Uzige, told Livingstone and myself respecting white people who lived far north of his country. They are a handsome race and some of the women are singularly beautiful. Their hair is kinky, and inclined to brown in colour. Their features are regular, lips thin, but their noses, though well-shaped, are somewhat thick at the point. Several of their descendants are scattered throughout Unyoro, Ankori, and Ruanda, and the Royal family of the latter powerful country are distinguished, I am told, by pale complexions. The Queen of the Sosua Islands in the Victoria Nyanza is a descendant of this tribe. Whence came this singular people I have had no means of ascertaining except from the Waganda who say that the first King of Unyora gave them the land around the base of Gambaragara Mountain, wherein through many vicissitudes they have continued to reside for centuries. On the approach of an invading host they retreat to the summit of the mountain, the intense cold of which defies the most determined of their enemies. Two years ago the Emperor Mtesa despatched his Prime Minister with about 100,000 men to Gambaragara and Usongoro; but though the great General of Uganda occupied the slopes and ascended a long way in pursuit, he was compelled by the inclement climate to descend without having captured more than a few black slaves, the pale-faced tribe having retreated to their impregnable fortress at the summit.

The mountain, it appears, is an extinct volcano, for on the top of it is a crystal-clear lake about 500 yards in length, from the centre of which rises a column-like rock to a great height. A rim of stone, like a wall, surrounds the summit, within which are several villages where the principal medicine man and his people reside. Two men of this tribe, who might be taken at first glance for Greeks in white shirts, accompanied Sekajugu, a sub-chief under Samboozi, and our Expedition to Lake Albert and back to Uganda; but they were extremely uncommunicative, and nothing of the history of their nation could I obtain from them. Their diet consists of milk and bananas, and they were the only men of rank in the entire force under Samboozi who possessed more than two milch cows to supply them with milk while on the march. Sekajugu, to whom they were friendly, and under whom they had enrolled themselves, states that they rebelled against Kabba Rega, and to avoid his vengeance sought refuge with himself. Another specimen of these white-complexioned people I saw at the Court of Mtesa in the person of Prince Namionju, the brother of the reigning King Nyika of Gambaragara. When I first met this man I took him for a young Arab of Cairo who had chosen to reside in Uganda for some unknown reason, and it was not until I had seen several specimens of the same pale colour that I could believe that there existed a large and numerous tribe of such a singular hue in the heart of Africa, remote from the track of all travellers and trading caravans. Africa is certainly the "haunt of light-headed fable," romance, and superstition, but I shall believe ever hence that there exists some slight modicum of truth in all the statements and revelations of these simple folk. On the shores of the Victoria, in Usukuma, I heard of a people far north possessing very large dogs of such fierce nature that they were often taken to war against the enemies of their masters. These people I subsequently ascertained to be the Wakedi, a tribe living north of Usoga. The same tribe also, in their various wars with Uganda, have frequently been found wearing iron armour! Again, about four years ago, when exploring the Tanganyika with Livingstone, I heard there existed a white race North of Uzige. At that time Livingstone and myself smiled at the absurdity of white people living in the heart of Africa and ascribed the report to the light brown colour of the Warundi. Now, I have not only seen the country of these white people, but several specimens of themselves at various periods and in different places. Were it not for the negroid hair, I should say they were Europeans or some light coloured Asiatics, such as Syrians or Armenians. *Apropos* of these singular creatures, I have heard that the first King of Kisbakka, a country south-west of Karagwe, was an Arab, whose scimetar is still preserved with great reverence by the present reigning family.

THE NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.

A CORRESPONDENT at Calcutta writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Sir Henry Havelock's unguarded remarks reflecting on the efficiency of the native Indian Army appear to have excited not less indignation than surprise among his former comrades. As a fact, the Bengal Army was probably never in a higher state of discipline than at the present moment. A smaller force being maintained, it is possible to exercise greater care in the selection of recruits, of whom there is never any lack. Although the actual pay may not have been increased, the service is decidedly more popular than it has been at any time within a quarter of a century. In addition to hutting allowances and good service pay, the sepoys are treated in a manner that preserves their self-respect and raises them above the ordinary moral and social condition of the class from which they are mainly drawn. Though not pampered and petted and pampered, they are conscious of their superiority to the bulk of the population, and bear themselves with a certain air of dignity. On the parade ground a native regiment moves with the precision of a piece of mechanism, but of course it remains to be seen in what manner these well-drilled troops will act in the presence of an enemy as well armed and trained as themselves. It has been objected, indeed, that they are under-officered, and that in battle the European leaders would be the first to be picked off by the enemy's sharpshooters. To this it may be replied that it is as easy to pick off a dozen officers as half that number, and that, even if the Europeans fell, the native officers are quite competent to take their places. The old system of promotion by seniority, it must be remembered, has been superseded by one of selection, with the result of commissions being held by men in the prime of life, who, for the most part, have shown military tastes and talents above those of their fellows. A far kindlier feeling exists nowadays between the European and Indian commissioned officers than was formerly the case. Many of the old prejudices have disappeared, while many more are rapidly passing away. Even Hindoo officers now associate freely with Europeans, the only difference being one of diet. In the olden days every native regiment was supposed to require fourteen officers, though it frequently happened that no more than two or three were actually present with the corps. The cleverest and most ambitious men usually found their way into civil employment, and to be remanded to their regiments was considered a punishment and a disgrace. As things are now constituted, the seven officers attached to a native corps look to professional promotion as the proper reward of their services and exertions, and are encouraged to do their best by receiving staff allowances. And this is a consideration which must not be lost sight of; for were the number of officers to be increased, it would not be possible to maintain the improved status of either European or native commissioned officers. It is alone the prospect of staff pay that tempts officers of European regiments to qualify themselves for employment with native troops—a position clearly illustrated by the example of the Madras Presidency, where no Staff Corps exists corresponding to that of Bengal, and where no more than two "Queen's officers"—to use a once familiar expression—have taken the trouble to be transferred to the native army. That the Bengal army of 1876 is numerically inferior to that of 1856 is indisputable: and it might even be difficult, except in the immediate prospect of active service, to attain the figures of the former year. The Sikhs, however fond they may be of fighting and plundering, are of all Indian races the most persistently addicted to agricultural pursuits. Every year finds them more and more wedded to the tilling of the soil, and unless the blast of war actually rings in their ears, it will become every year a harder task to tempt them into the army. In their place, however, the hillmen now take service under the British colours in considerable numbers, and will fire upon their own kinsfolk with military impartiality. Their ruling passion is avarice, and for the sake of regular pay they are ready at the shortest notice to burn down their native village or bayonet the companions of their youth. Not a few Afghans also are now enrolled in the Bengal Army; and finer soldiers never marched to the front. With the Bombay army, indeed, the question of recruiting is becoming a serious difficulty. For obvious reasons, it has been judged expedient to confine to each presidency the recruiting field of its own army, but in the case of Bombay it has been found necessary so far to relax this rule as to sanction recruiting from the Upper Provinces of 100 men for each regiment. Practically, the only other recruiting ground open to that Presidency is Sind; but the Beloochees, like the Sikhs, are becoming weaned from the love of arms and adventure, and prefer the hoe and the plough to sword or rifle. As for the Mahrattas, they have degenerated, or improved into the most peaceable folk in the world, and detest the "drum's discordant sound." With regard to the Madras army, there is an almost absolute concurrence of opinion. It is worse than useless. A Madras regiment on the march exhibits a barbaric horde of perhaps five to six thousand men, women, and children, grandfathers, grandmothers, and babes, "flocks and herds, even very much cattle." The "old coast army" of seventy years ago was, no doubt, a very fine fighting machine; but for the last half-century, with the exception of Burma, the Madras troops have never seen a shot fired in anger, and, unless they are greatly maligned, they do not much regret their loss. A military police is, in truth, all that is wanted south of the Nizam's dominions, and for that purpose a sufficient number of martial spirits might possibly be drawn from the local population. It would certainly be ungenerous to taunt the Madras army with the laughable inefficiency of its cavalry regiments, which barely count 150 sabres, because the Silladar system is utterly unsuitable to that presidency. In the Upper Provinces of Bengal, where there still exists a landed gentry addicted to the career of arms, no difficulty has been experienced in inducing scions of old families to enter the cavalry arm, bringing with them a squadron, or, it may be, a troop, of their own retainers; and the trooper finds his own horses in these fine regiments. As for marching regiments, no Indian gentleman will ever condescend to walk, except from sheer necessity, and consequently the notion of urging men of position to apply for commissions is entirely chimerical. It may be remarked, in conclusion, that Lord Napier of Magdala, no mean authority on such matters, has more than once expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the discipline and presumable efficiency in the field of the Bengal army; while Lord Northbrook, who was at first disposed to entertain an unfavourable opinion of it, is stated to have declared his confidence in the steadiness and tenacity of our native Indian forces.

THE PURSUIT OF REST.

(The World.)

IF, according to Mr. Disraeli, we have mistaken comfort for civilisation, [society in the present day is equally open to the reproach of having hopelessly confounded the pursuit of excitement with the enjoyment of rest. 'Men,' said some Roman moralist, who may have been Seneca or Cicero, 'do not really desire an end of their toils, but only a change of their external appearance;' and what is true of the sterner labours of life is true also of the business of pleasure. The season is over, the holidays have begun; but the social fever continues to rage with unabated severity. A month ago the scene was the West-end of London, then it shifted to Goodwood; from the Sussex shores society betook itself, like the stag at bay, to the waters, and found itself at Cowes. To Cowes succeeded Ryde. After Ryde it may be Canterbury cricket-week, or a rush through the Continent, or a succession of trips to select watering-places, or the life of Mayfair lived over again, with the new adjuncts that Surrey house hospitality. When an accident happens to the Flying Dutchman on the Great Western Railway, one is told that if one persists in flying through space at the rate of a mile a minute one must take the risk and pay the cost of the luxury. Literally or metaphorically it is the pace that kills; and if society will be content with nothing less in the present day than crowding into twelve months an amount of excitement and a combination of novel attractions which would have served our ancestors for a life time, we must not be surprised if the machine occasionally breaks down, and what are called scandals occur. The shocks which society finds administered to it, in the shape of periodic infractions of a good old clause in the Decalogue, are merely the protests of nature against the utterly unnatural rapidity of our modern life. And we positively allow no time whatever for the system to recruit itself. We have banished the short intervals of rest from our existence, at least so far as that existence is led on land. If comparative tranquility and repose are to be desired, they are to be found only on the water. The yachtsman who has judiciously chosen his party may lie down under the shadow of his own canvas, and feel, and be, really at rest. In something more than the conventional meaning of the phrase, he may unbend his mind and renew his sympathies with Nature. But the man who has not access to the world of waters in this pleasant manner can hardly know what rest means. If he has been working his head for six months past under double pressure, he may enjoy a sort of counter-irritation in physically exhausting himself by climbing Alpine summits, by stalking deer, or by following trout-streams from their source to their mouth. But it is only a limited number of persons who are blessed with such physique and muscle, that a sedentary life for nine months out of the twelve qualifies them to enjoy the artificially-exhausting exertions prescribed by the athletic regimen.

For a true conception of rest—certainly for its enjoyment—we must look elsewhere. Although there is a growing tendency among all classes to substitute for rest a new variety of excitement, holiday rest is not an absolutely unknown bliss among the humbler orders of her Majesty's subjects. Even if we admit that the patrons of Mr. Cook are kept far too much on the move, have too much to do with crowds and sightseeing of all kinds to know that state of mind which has been the highest object of philosophic ambition at all ages, they probably return to their labours more refreshed and invigorated, both in body and spirit. Their daily existence is a mill round of monotonous drudgery. The excitement, innocent as it is, merely supplies that stimulating change without which a holiday would be inconceivable. It calls into action a set of faculties unused during the remainder of the year. That is exactly what the vacation of fashionable society fails to do; and just as King Henry in Shakespeare, unvisited by balmy sleep, envied the lot of the lowliest peasant in his smoky chamber, so the Cockian tourist may well provoke the admiring jealousy of those who spend the autumn and winter of the year in hurrying from mansion to mansion, or in exchanging haunts of gaiety inland for haunts of gaiety marine. To those to whom it is a novelty—as to the class now spoken of it is—there can be no more complete alterative than a trip across the Channel. The ubiquitous 'Arry is indeed waiting on Boulogne Pier to welcome the sea-sick passenger. Yet 'Arry himself has not quite succeeded in dispelling that pleasant glamour which seems to rest upon everything whether it be the thick white crockery or the unaccustomed odours with which the whole atmosphere is laden. 'Arry and his friends, if they do not make a point of only breathing the sea-air as it is wafted to them in billiard-rooms heavy with tobacco-smoke, probably derive a benefit from their annual outing known in their supercilious critics; and the humblest clerk who goes for a fortnight to Margate experiences a bliss which the peer often fails to command. That delightful sense of bewilderment which is born of the absence of the daily compulsion to mount the omnibus or take the suburban train at eight A.M., the consciousness of having exchanged the daylight as it streams in through windows thick with the yellow dust of ages for the free open floods of sunshine as they come over moorland and sea, the utter novelty of the succession of events in his daily existence,—all these are the secrets of a pleasure beyond price. There are others, too, in our social system who know what holiday is, and who succeed in realising that most inestimable of human blessings, rest. The barrister, who has left his briefs and his chambers behind him, is generally as happy as mortal can reasonably desire to be. Lawyers, as a class, know nothing and think of nothing beyond their professional business, and with the exception, perhaps, of artists and actors are the most ignorant and the least intellectual of men. When the courts are up and the sessions are over, mental vacuity is the natural condition of the modern Hortensius; and for some eight weeks every year his lot deserves to be considered fortunate. After the barrister, the schoolmaster and the clergyman must be considered most successful in the pursuit of rest. The placid simper which sits upon the features overshadowed by the clerical wideawake, as their owner steps from the deck of the steamboat on Windermere or the Rhine at the panorama extended before him, is the index of true felicity and ease within. The instructors of ingenuous youth are given to complaining that they are worked to death; but they have more than a quarter of the year at their disposal, and they possess, in a degree second only to the barrister, the power of divesting themselves at will of all harassing associations.

While it may be admitted that change is generally essential to rest, it is a great mistake to suppose that rest is the mechanical corollary of change. Successfully to pursue rest during the holiday months of the year generally implies that a certain mental faculty and habit has been cultivated previously. He alone can really rest who has brought, by constant practice, his whole intellectual being into a state of harmonious discipline, who can at will divert his thoughts from one topic and fix them upon another, or scatter them at a moment's notice into illimitable space. There are many special aids towards the realisation of this blissful state. Chief among them, perhaps, is the studied development of any particular taste implanted by Nature and encouraged by circumstance. If Mr. Gladstone, where of a less impetuous and energetic temperament than he is, he would probably have devoted himself to the cultivation of trees instead of to their felling; and a rural hobby of this description is the best method that there is of testing the delights of rest. Sir Richard Temple found his truest creation among his roses, and Bolingbroke when lying between his hayrocks. If the idle politician or the strained merchant of commerce could retire into the country for a month, and find that he was possessed of the same habits of minute and loving observation of simple objects as those that enabled old Gilbert White to give us one of the most charming volumes in the language, he would certainly gain infinitely more of real refreshment than if he were to pass his days lying on the turf with or without the book. The real truth is that to some, indeed to many, natures pure rest is intolerable, and any attempts to realise it bring certain boredom, which is only one degree less mischievous than excitement. In this age of endless effort and feverish competition the power of appreciating rest is rapidly growing more rare. When it exists it is a blessing to be prized indeed; for the man who can truly rest will be able to do more and better work than those who rest not, even as he who has the happy faculty of prolonged and dreamless slumber leaves his couch in the morning full of a vigorous energy of which the feverish sleeper knows nothing.

"COMIQUES" AND THEIR SONGS.

FUTURE philologists may perhaps be at some trouble to explain how it happened that towards the end of the nineteenth century comic singers came to be known in England as "comiques." The "comique" of a London music-hall would resent, in the present day, being spoken of as a comic singer, or even as a comic vocalist. He announces himself to the world as the "comique," or, more probably, as the "great comique," and if asked the reason why, would no doubt content himself with replying that he does so because such is the fashion. He might indeed add that, apart from the absurdity of giving himself a French name, or rather of describing himself by means of a French word, the impropriety of calling a comic singer a "comic" is not greater than that of calling a general officer a "general." Then he might point out that gradually the term "comique" has got to acquire a special meaning; so that it is now used to denote, not any one who seriously and as a matter of business, sings comic songs, but one in particular who sings comic songs of a certain type, such as find favour in the eyes of music-hall audiences.

It may seem odd to give even a moment's attention to so objectionable a character as the music hall comique, of whom it will be a species of flattery merely to say that he is vulgarity personified. But in one way or another, and not in his professional capacity alone, he is constantly coming before the public; and a question has just arisen in a law court as to the ordinary pecuniary worth of his songs. Many persons will be astonished, perhaps disgusted, to hear that a comic-song such as "Slap, bang! here we are again" is valued at from £1,000 to £2,000. Not that any such large sum is paid either to the author of the words or to the composer of the music. The poet's fee in connection with comic songs—or rather in connection with songs for the comique—is the modest but professional one of a guinea. Such faith, it is true, is placed in the genius of the bard that his publishers give him the magic twenty-one shillings for whatever in song form he chooses to write, and that in spite of the fact that they do not always turn his labours to account. The lyrist does not invariably produce such a masterpiece that it will be possible beyond doubt to make money out of it. In this case the guinea bestowed upon him has been wasted. Nevertheless, nourished by the golden shower, he continues to put forth literary and poetical leaves. His genius will at times nod. But when he is wide awake—and his knowledge of life would seem to show that he is sometimes very wide awake indeed—he may give to the world a ditty not inferior to "Champagne Charley" itself.

A really popular comic song—not such a trifle as "Passing the Times Away," which has not yet touched the great heart of the nation, but a lyric of true power, like "Tommy make room for your Uncle"—will sell from 70,000 to 90,000 copies. It would be wrong, however, to regard "Passing the time Away," as either in a pecuniary or in another point of view a contemptible composition. In conjunction with "The Poor Little Sweep," Flirting with Nell," and "I can't make it out, can you?" it has sold 110,000 copies; or rather 110,000 copies have been sold of a song-book in which the four works just named were the most attractive pieces. It was in connection with this publication that the action was brought in which the question of the mean value of the modern comic song had to be decided. Infringement of copyright in respect to the four comic songs was admitted; and the jury had merely to assess the amount of injury done to the plaintiff who was the proprietor of the compositions which had been made the subject of legal process. The damage was estimated by the defendant himself at £10, which sum was accordingly paid into court; and it was argued on the defendant's behalf that he had conferred a favour, and had, indeed, done a great deal of good to the plaintiff by making known the words of his songs, apart from the music. The purchaser of the words would, it was said, after reading them wish to sing them; and this he could not do until he had ascertained by consulting the music to what tune they ought to be sung. The jury, however, thought that the plaintiff had suffered loss through the defendant's unceremonious conduct in borrowing without permission the words of his comic songs, and thought the total amount might be put down at £25, or £15 more than had actually been paid in court. The copyright of comic songs must, in fact, as a matter of justice, be protected; through there would certainly be cause for rejoicing if most of the songs themselves could be destroyed.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

A FRENCH DUEL.

PARIS, August 4.

A FEW months ago two gentlemen went out to fight a duel apropos of an actress, and this is how matters passed. M. Feuilherade and M. Ollivier, the first "assisted" by MM. Pelletier and Gaillard, the second by MM. Chapron and Veron, met near Longwy, upon foreign territory. M. Feuilherade was about to fight for the first time, and his seconds were men of no experience. M. Ollivier, on the contrary, had been out eleven times, was a professed duellist, and one of his seconds, M. Chapron, had been present at twenty affairs; nor was M. Veron a novice. Although the motive of the duel was by no means serious, the seconds of M. Ollivier insisted that the combat should only cease when one of the two adversaries should find it impossible to hold his sword. They wished the combatants to have their hands and wrists protected by gauntlets, lest the affair should be terminated by an unimportant wound. To this proposition the seconds of M. Feuilherade refused to listen. MM. Chapron and Veron also proposed that no doctor should be present. Each of the adversaries brought with him a pair of swords, and chance decided in favour of those of M. Feuilherade; but M. Chapron having declared they were not sufficiently pointed, those of M. Ollivier were accepted. Swords were crossed, and after the first pass M. Gaillard interfered on the ground that M. Ollivier had been touched in the arm. M. Ollivier denied this, and the duel continued. At the second pass M. Ollivier was disarmed, but was allowed to pick up his weapon. During the third bout no damage was done on either side, but M. Ollivier appeared exhausted. Having recovered breath, the adversaries again crossed swords. M. Ollivier, attacking with great impetuosity and throwing himself on M. Feuilherade's weapon, was run through the chest; he staggered, fell, and almost immediately died. M. Feuilherade had also received a severe wound in the side, which laid him up for a fortnight. When the body of Olliver was removed to the hospital at Longwy, the doctors who examined it found it protected by a cuirass. This affair created a great sensation, and the mother of Ollivier brought an action against M. Feuilherade for having published a letter from M. M. Chapron and Veron, to the effect that they regretted having served as seconds to a felon; and M. Feuilherade was fined for defamation of the dead. Yesterday the survivors appeared before the Court of Assize accused of manslaughter, and on the table of the court were laid the weapons which had been used, and on the hilt of each was engraved, "Amon ami Leon Chapron". Souvenir de confraternite de terrain." The case was hardly one for a verdict against M. Feuilherade, who had been forced into the duel by the menaces of Ollivier. Against the deceased man the proof was overwhelming; and it was shown that, in a duel with a Lieutenant de Delaunay, the lieutenant's sword encountered the cuirass and was bent almost double. MM. Chapron and Veron were the seconds of M. Ollivier on that occasion. It was also proved that the cause of the duel, Mdlle. Adrienne Buisseret, armed her knight when he went out to encounter another officer called M. de Brie. The court was very severe upon M. Chapron, a young lawyer, for the part which he played in the affair; and in order to form a proper estimate of the conduct of that gentleman, it is necessary to state that Ollivier was a married man. What right had he, therefore, to feel outraged by attentions paid to Mdlle. Adrienne Buisseret; and what right had M. Chapron to insist upon a *duel a mort* under such circumstances? It is very doubtful whether the Galway regulations, in those palmy days of duelling described by Sir Jonah Barrington, would have sanctioned such deadly conditions in so frivolous a cause. MM. Chapron and Veron called witnesses to prove that their honesty and good faith were above suspicion. M. Jacob, Fencing master, spoke to the character of M. Chapron! The Procurator of the Republic, in reply to counsel for the defendants, demanded the acquittal of Feuilherade, and only urged a verdict against MM. Chapron and Veron. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in favour of all the prisoners. Mdlle. Adrienne Buisseret was fined 100f. for not replying to the summons of the Court. This scandalous affair, coupled with the ridiculous duel the other day between two deputies, should exercise some influence on a custom which neither cardinals nor kings have been able to put down in France. We must wait to see in what light the verdict of the jury in the present instance will be regarded. It is not long ago that two foreign princes fought near Fontainebleau a fair duel. One of them fell, and his adversary and the four seconds were all very severely treated by the court. The surviving principal, Prince Soutzo, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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BANKS.

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